

THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. III.—NO. 47.

The National Era is Published Weekly, on Seven Street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.

TERM.

Two dollars per annum, postpaid in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted three times for one dollar; every subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.

All communications to the Era, whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

BULL & BLANCHARD, PRINTERS.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 19, 1849.

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THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A STORY OF THE ISLAND ESTATE.

BY MRS. EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH.

L.

THE HAUGHTY FAMILY.

Pride, if not intrinsically sin, as far as human thought has speculated, or Divine inspiration revealed, is the parent of sin. Pride is the moral synonym of Satan—or Self. It is the mainspring of ambition, of avarice, and the soul of all long-enduring malign propensities. Pride is not native in ardent temperaments, as icebergs are not formed in torrid zones—when found there, it is foreign, and soon melts beneath the fervid heat of the sky. Nor does it belong to the temperate zones—general temperaments. Pride, if not intrinsically sin, is, as the ice around the poles. We sometimes hear the words “proud and sensitive” united in their application to one nature; this is a contradiction in terms—the really proud are never sensitive. They are enclosed in the steel armor of their own high self-appreciation, from the hard and polished surface of which the arrows of assault, whose points would quiver in the hearts of the sensitive, rebound without leaving a dent. Pride, if not intrinsically sin, is a moral agent of great power for evil; in excess, a poison, destructive of all moral life; in moderation, a corroboration, with and sustaining the virtues. Self-esteem, the synonyme of pride, is often found an efficient and very necessary ally of conscientiousness, veneration, &c. Thus, a man whose conscientiousness and veneration are weak, has a fine opportunity and is easily tempted to swindle his wealthy neighbor. This is a case in which benevolence cannot help him much, but that self-esteem steps in and lends its aid. He grows very strong, and the temptation that he could not have resisted for his own honor.

But it is pride in its monstrous excess that I wish to delineate in this story of real life. Dear reader, neither of the stories with which I have hitherto attempted to amuse you has been a pure fiction. Indeed, I believe that there is no fiction not suggested by a founded upon fact. A lady writer, in one of her series of “Letters to Young Authors,” remarks: “There is now more than three hundred stories in my house, not more than one or two of which are purely fictitious.” Now, I may endorse that, by saying of my two or three stories, as she said of her two or three hundred, that in many cases, instead of exaggerating, I have softened characters and events, lest the reader should be too much shocked. And I believe that in all the ranks of so-called fictitious authorship—from the grade of the “mighty magician” of Scotland to that of the humble scribbler tracing these lines—there is not one writer of pure fiction. Our fiction is the quintessence of fact. The story that I am about to relate is literally true in all its circumstances, and just precisely those points at which you may feel inclined to exclaim “Monstrous! Incredible!” will be the least modified by the softening veil of fiction. The circumstances occurred in my grandmother’s native country, and I have often heard the story from my mother’s lips, while my heart has swelled and my cheeks burned with the mingled emotions of pity and indignation. As I grew up, I pondered much upon the external circumstances, without being able to comprehend the inner life—the motive power of the story. Nor until lately have I been able to render a reason for the anomalies it developed—one of the most striking and incomprehensible points being the insignificance, the contemptible insufficiency, of the apparent cause arousing such malignant passion, and causing such widespread misery.

THE ISLE OF RAYS.

“She shall be in some bright little Isle of her own, By a soft crystal fountain, where the flowers grow, Where the dewy leaf waves in the fresh blooming bower, And the sea banquets on through the petals of flowers. Moors.”

I am about to attempt the description of one of the most sublime and beautiful landscapes in Virginia. The river—, taking its rise in the Alleghany mountains, flows through the valley of Virginia, and, passing through a defile of the Blue Ridge mountains, falls, roaring and rebounding, from a rocky precipice, boulders howling over and between the jagged and pointed rock-stacks up or piled in its channel. It is a wild, furrow, and terrifying scene, inspiring delirium in the nervous beholder—the thundering falls, the mad river foaming between its stolid banks, and the waters hissing and boiling from their rocky bed like the frenzied thoughts from the brain of an enchanted man. A quarter of a mile below this terrific scene the river deepens, and, falling over a second ledge, spreads itself out and opens its arms to encircle a most beautiful island, a very gem of the river. This island, sparkling and glistening in sunshine and water, from the popular aspect of its dewy and resplendent beauty, was called, in the poetic language of the Indians, The Isle of Sunbeams, and The Isle of Sun and Tears. But the first Anglo-Saxon “invader” of the territory called it The Isle of Rays. The banks of the river on each side were steep and rocky, and the Isle itself arose high from the water, its base a solid rock covered with a deep, rich soil, and crowned with a luxuriant growth of vegetation. Through the middle of this Isle, dividing but not separating it, ran a clear, beautiful creek. This creek was higher than the level of the river. It took its rise in a spring spouting from the rock on the western and higher end of the Isle, and flowing, singing through it, ran to meet the rising sun, and tumbled laughing over the eastern rock in the open arms of the river.

At the time that our story opens, a bridge, light and elegant at the handle of a lady’s work-basket, arched above this creek. Although the high cliffs of the Isle were on a level with the steep rocks that formed the banks of the river, no bridge had been thrown across, uniting it to the mainland. Stone steps were cut in the rocky side of the Isle, at the foot of which a boat was moored. Stone steps were also cut in the steep banks of the river, for the convenience of communication. The northern division of this Isle of beauty had been left in all the wild levities of nature. The southern division had been cleared up, and laid out in groves, lawns, terraces, gardens, and conservatories. Upon the highest point of this southern division of the Isle, stood an elegant mansion, built of white freestone, and surrounded by piazzas, both above and below, and running all around the

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1849.

THE WHIG.

Salmon Fall 1849

WHOLE NO. 151.

“Miss Armstrong, your mother wants you,” said a voice through the trees; and the maiden, starting, trembling, and growing pale, exclaimed, “I am missed; mother has sent Kate after me; good bye, dear Louis,” pressed his hand hastily, and disappeared in the trees, just as a tall mulatto woman emerged from them to meet her.

“With a very sedate brow, Louis Stuart-Gordon retraced his steps to the water’s edge, descended the stone stairs, got into the boat, and rowed back to the Isle.

Louis sauntered abstractedly towards the house, and entered it, passing in at the central door into the piano room, and, sitting down, his left foot resting on the sofa at the foot of the room.

“The song is over,” said the maid, “and we must have the tea now.” “I must have the tea now,” said Louis, “but I am not so well as to be able to eat.”

“I am a good girl!” Louis and myself had exchanged a few words, and I had not yet got up, and was about to rise, when the maid said, “The tea is ready.”

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 22, 1849.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S STORY.

Comments on the first page of this week's *Era*.

It is proper to say that the copyright to it has been secured in the usual way.

MANY THANKS

To our subscribers and friends. Cordial responses to the circulars sent them begin to come in.

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS—Several excellent

political contributions have been received lately,

and will soon appear.

Looking over our *Prospectus* for 1849, we thought we could not do better than embody the larger portion of it, with some amendments, in the form of a New *Prospectus* for 1850, which we hope to print. Those of our editorial brethren who may choose to notice it, will confer a favor that shall be reciprocated.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1850.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITFIELD, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NATIONAL ERA is an Anti-Slavery, Political, and Literary Newspaper.

A brief summary of the principles and measures we are prepared at all proper times to sustain, will serve to show the character and course of the *Era*.

We are

That Slavery is repugnant to Natural Right, the Law of Christianity, the Spirit of the Age, and the essential nature of our Republican Institutions.

That Emancipation, without compulsory expropriation, is a high and noble duty of Justice and Expediency.

That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abolishing Slavery; and that is by law, to be enacted by the States in which it exists.

That Slavery can have no lawful being in Territory under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territory now belonging or that may hereafter belong to the United States.

That the American Union, as the bond of Peace, the organ of one Language and one Civilization, the medium of Free Trade, and the basis of all the great commercial and political relations of the Atlantic to the Pacific, is to be preserved; and as the Refuge of the persecuted millions from the Old World, and a Safeguard against its Ambition and Intrigue, is of priceless value to the Cause of Human Progress; and that there is enough intelligence and virtue in its members to extinguish Slavery, the single cause that disturbs its harmonies, impairs its energies, allies its good, and threatens its stability.

That the Federal Constitution ought to be so amended as to place the election of a President in the hands of the People, directly, and to limit his term of office to four years, making him thereafter ineligible; and to be still further amended so as to give the People of the several States the electing power, and to prohibit Senators, changing the term of office from six to four years.

That the Post Office Department ought to be separated from the Chief Executive, the Postmaster General and all the local Postmasters being elected by the People, and the power of appointment and removal of the Postmaster General in the hands of the Postmaster General.

That postage on all newspapers, of a certain size, for all distances, should be one cent; on all letters, under half an ounce, for all distances, two cents prepaid; that the franking privilege should be suspended; and negotiations be instituted for the extension of postage to countries without any limit, between the newspapers of Europe and the United States, and a reduction to the lowest point possible in the postage on letters passing between foreign countries and our own.

That the public funds shall be held in trust for the benefit of the People of the United States to be invested in limited quantities to anti-slavery stocks; and that the homestead ought to be exempt from sale or taxation.

That no tax on imports among the several States, and between all nations, ought to be levied.

That Congress ought to make due appropriations for improvements demanded by the interests of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States, provided they be not purely local in their benefits, and be not proper subjects for State or individual enterprise.

In maintaining our Union, we shall fearlessly use the rights, while we respect the sentiments of Free Discussion, concealing to those who may differ from us, what we claim for ourselves, the credit of honest motives.

Such reports of the proceedings of Congress will be given as will sustain a correct idea not only of its action, but of its spirit and policy.

We have lately composed such arrangements for the Financial Correspondence of the *Era*, as will make it at least equal in value and interest to that of any Journal in the country.

A full description has been made for LITERARY DEPARTMENTS.

John G. WHITFIELD will continue Corresponding Editor.

Dr. WILLIAM ELDER and HENRY L. STANTON, author of *Mothers and Reformers*, and other writers of merit, will contribute Philosophical, Historical, or Critical Essays.

Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, MARTHA RUEBELL, and MARY INGERSOLL, will furnish Moral Tales and Sketches, and as to the list of POLITICAL CONTRIBUTORS, nothing more need be said, than that it will be, what it has been.

Having made ample arrangements for the General Department, the Financial, and Social, and Political Discussions, taking care to keep our readers advised of all important reform movements and current events.

Terms—two dollars per annum, always payable in advance.

Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and sending me the NEW SUBSCRIBERS, shall have the three copies for five dollars.

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GAMALIEL BAILEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 22, 1849.

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A STORY OF THE ISLAND ESTATE.

BY MRS. EMMA D. E. SOUTHWORTH.

In the *Era* of Nov. 22, 1849, is commenced an original story, "Mrs. Southworth," under the foregoing title, which will continue to interest our readers for some time to come. An edition of this number is printed, as to furnish back numbers to new subscribers who may send in their subscriptions promptly.THE NATIONAL ERA—Friend Bailey sends us a circular, setting forth his wishes, and ends by saying, "We will do all we can to induce our friends to take his admirable paper, and will act as agent for nothing. Will that do? Neighbors come in and hand us your cash, and we will order the *Era* for you with pleasure."We will do the same. Shall deem it a blessing to be able to contribute in any way to the circulation of the *National Era*—Branford (Vt.) Post.We are under great obligations to our contemporaries. It seems that the *Vermont Journal*, after all, has not quite succeeded in making the "Yankees" believe that the *Era* is prejudiced against them.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND CINCINNATI.

The valuation of real and personal estate in these three cities, in 1847, was as follows:

Real estate—\$1,061,500,000. Total—\$1,060,000,000.

New York—187,314,356 57,837,917 243,152,303

Cincinnati—27,902,229 57,159,900 37,062,150

The populations of the three cities are probably as follows:

Boston—140,000

New York—440,000

Cincinnati—100,000

Boston in proportion to its population contains the greatest amount of capital. It will be observed that while the personal estate in New York and Boston, is only one-third as large as the real, in Boston, it is two-thirds.

From what we know of Cincinnati, we should say that the assessed valuation there, especially of personal estate, is far below the true value. The same remark is true of the State valuation.

AN ADMISSION.

The *Raleigh* (N. C.) Standard, a Democratic paper, in a controversy with the *Raleigh Register*, (Whig) concerning the power of Congress over Slavery in the Territories of California and New Mexico, some time since made the following admission, from which it would appear that it holds the same views of the constitutional power of Congress over Slavery in the District of Columbia, which are entertained by the Free Soil party:

"In the first article and 8th section of the Constitution, it is declared that Congress 'shall have power to ordain and establish all laws which shall be necessary for the District of Columbia; & over all places within the same; to exercise exclusive and supreme power.' Why was not the same language used in relation to the Territories? Why, if as the Register declares, the right of absolute and unlimited legislation over

the Territories was intended to be delegated, did not the framers of the Constitution say so, just as they had said in relation to the District of Columbia?"

It is little remarkable that the Free Democracy should be sustained in its view of the power of Congress over the Territories by Whigs of the South, and of the power of Congress over Slavery in the District of Columbia, by leading Democrats of the South. The position of the Standard is the same that which was taken many years ago by the Hon. Richard M. Johnson.

CALIFORNIA FREE!

Never did we pen a sentence more exultingly than that which embodies the great feature of the news from California yesterday. CALIFORNIA is now, beyond cavil, has framed to its Constitution, a power which will sustain the territories in the *Californian Slavery, or Injusticiary Services for the Punishment of Crime*, shall ever be tolerated in this State?" All this is in precise accordance with our expectations, our advice, our assurance, for months past.—*New York Tribune*.

Why should the Tribune rejoice so much that it is not indifferent, a few weeks since, on this point?

Was it not seeking to prepare the Whig party for an abandonment of the ground of *positive prohibition*, and for assent to the admission of California with a Constitution similar on the Slavery question? Did it not write:

"California and Deseret will come into Union, no matter whether this year or next, no matter even if without express prohibition of Slavery in their Constitutions—as Free States, with no law authorizing one man to hold as his chattel, and with no shadow of probability that such a law can ever be enacted?"

When it knew that in this country slaveholders claimed to carry slavery wherever there was no positive law against it? Why this exultation of triumph on the part of the Tribune over the express prohibition of slavery by the Californian Constitution, if no prohibition would have answered just as well? Most fortunate was it for the cause of Freedom in our Pacific empire, that its Constitution was formed before the people there could know of the change of position in the Tribune and the party it represents. Had there been a telegraph to carry this intelligence to California before the adoption of the express interdict against slavery, the probability is that it never would have been adopted. For anxious the people there are to obtain a recognised Government, could they have been assured of the support of the Northern members of Congress, for a Constitution similar on the Slavery question, it is hardly probable that they would have inserted any provision that could hazard the support of the Southern.

"There never was any serious danger that such a population as has been suddenly attracted to California, with such as was found there by our people, would ever deliberately establish and legalize slavery."

No thanks to time-serving politicians in this country. The result is mainly to be attributed to the Anti-Slavery and Free Soil movements. The Abolitionists for many years had been plying the public mind with arguments and facts calculated to awaken its sensitiveness on the subject of slavery; so that the moment it became manifest that a vast extent of new territory was to be acquired, with the design, ill-conceived, of finding new fields for slavery, the sudden introduction of the Wilmot Proviso sent a thrill through the heart of the People. That was a movement which gave utterance, in a practical form, to the deep-seated convictions of their understanding. From that hour, the agitation of the question spread these convictions among the most indifferent, and, as if Providence were determined to cooperate with an agitation, which had for its object the consecration of the New Territories to Freedom, immense gold regions, that had lain hidden for centuries, were suddenly revealed, attracting to our Pacific coast, in the course of a few months, a population that would, at another time, have been as many years congregating there; and this population, too, from the free States of the Union, which, at the moment, were all alive with Anti-Slavery sentiment. Had it not been for the discovery of gold, the Territory would have been slowly settled, and slave owners would then have stood an equal chance with non-slaveholders; but men encumbered with property, especially with "human chattels," in the general rush which this discovery occasioned, were fairly distanced by emigrants owning nothing but themselves; so that in the course of a year enough non-slaveholders from the free States, carrying with them the ideas produced by the Free Soil agitation, and the conviction that the people of the North would never consent to the admission of California, except as *free territory*, were settled in that country, to baffle the plot for converting it into a slave market. But we again ask, would such have been the result, had the views now entertained by the Tribune and its brother Whigs, then prevailed among people of all parties for a few months?

NO COMPROMISE WITH SLAVERY.

The result of the late election of New York proves that it is very difficult to induce the Free Soil Democrats of that State to unite with the Democratic party, even preferring to do so to such an amalgamation. This conduct on the part of the Free-Soilers of New York is perfectly understandable, for it is the spirit of the Free Soil which this discovery occasioned, were fairly distanced by emigrants owning nothing but themselves; so that in the course of a year enough non-slaveholders from the free States, carrying with them the ideas produced by the Free Soil agitation, and the conviction that the people of the North would never consent to the admission of California, except as *free territory*, were settled in that country, to baffle the plot for converting it into a slave market. But we again ask, would such have been the result, had the views now entertained by the Tribune and its brother Whigs, then prevailed among people of all parties for a few months?

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a concise, well-arranged form, the results of the most laborious statistical researches, which in original documents are spread out to a most inconvenient extent.

The Astronomical Department, which is under the direction of Professor Pierce, contains a very elaborate scientific article on Melton's Researches in Radiant Heat.

In part second, we have full tables of the results of the late Presidential Election, of the several Departments of the General Government, which have been certified at Washington, and new lists have been added of Foreign Agents, Indian Agents, Registers, &c. A full view is presented of the Post Office Department and of the rates of postage. The chapter on Public Lands contains a satisfactory abstract of the Land Commissioner's Report for 1848, and of its elaborate tables; and a tabular statement of all the railroads in the country is continued from the last volume.

But, to understand fully its value, the reader must examine it for himself.

REBURN. His First Voyage. By Herman Melville. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale above.

Rebourn Wellborough is the son of a merchant who becomes bankrupt; and necessity and inclination impelling, he ships as boy in the merchant service. He is more than usually good, and this book is the story of his toils and trials, disappointments and mortifications. Being a little verisimilitude, and an occasional imitation of Dickens's particularities of description, the author is himself again. He has given an account of a Boy's first experience on shipboard, which, for fidelity and humor and interest, is unequalled. It is a book that will engage alike the attention of young and old. We intend to make extracts hereafter.

For the National Era.

BERLIN LETTER.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE LATE PRUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

CHAPTER VI.

The Battle.

We give a part of our brief account of the battle in the words of an eye-witness:

"The cry of treachery, which had commenced on the palace square, found echoes in every part of the city, and acted on every manly heart like the fearful sound of the tocsin.

"The people tore up the paving stones of the streets, and threw together carriages, wagons, pumps, and bridges, to make barricades. In some of these were seen even gates and house doors. Barricades go up as by enchantment in every street, and deep trenches are dug to prevent the advance of the cavalry. Women, children, and gray-headed old men, aid in the work, or carry, in baskets, to the tops of the houses, heavy stones, and even slabs of granite, to crush the soldiers. Armories' stores and iron stores, broken or thrown open by the proprietors, are stripped in an instant. Boys build fires behind the barricades, and mould musket balls; and women in the houses get ready boiling water, with which to salve the stanching party from the windows. Practiced and resolute marksmen and daring boys occupy the barricades. Burglars, students, and workmen, assemble by thousands from all quarters, and distribute themselves among the houses, into which they obtain an entry either by persuasion or force, in order to fight from the windows and roofs with any weapon at their command. Very few of them have firearms; the rest must use stones, hot water, oil, kitchen utensils, or articles of furniture. The men behind the barricades are generally armed with axes, hatches, lances, sabres, hunting knives, or bars of iron broken from the street gates or iron railings. Hundreds of boys, sons of workmen, serve as messengers, spies, or bearers of the wounded and dead; they encounter every danger with a contempt death worthy of the noblest and purest cause."

"Nothing had been prepared beforehand, no plan laid, no concert of action agreed on, no leaders chosen. The energy and good sense of an aroused people compensated for all. They were resolved: cost what it might, to resist an insolent and overbearing soldiery, and to free themselves from the domination of the sabre and bayonet. For the first time since they had been written, the words of the German poet—words which, for a generation, had been excluded by the Censorship from the stage—had been a bloody verify on German soil, and in the native city of the poet himself:

"Who composed eath where justice find,
And can no longer stand in God's land,
They look to Heaven for courage and for aid,
And strike for freedom and for right."

On every barricade waved the black, red, and gold banner of Germany—a symbol chosen instinctively by the people.

At the last moment, a number of very citizens attempted, at the hazard of their lives, a mediation between the King and People. They succeeded in penetrating to the palace, but were not admitted into the presence of the King. The Prince of Prussia received them, and answered their prayers and entreaties with the short remark that would "not withdraw the military a finger's breadth." A second embassy of peace, with Bishop Neander at its head, was received by the King himself, who declared that he might listen to a supplication of the people, but would grant no demand. He remained faithful to his motto, "All by royal grace, nothing by popular right."

The battle commenced by an attack made by the soldiers on the barricades near the palace, and continued with a few short intervals of suspense, eighteen hours. A detailed description of it does not enter into the plan of this sketch; nor shall we notice the heroic and patriotic acts to have been perpetrated by the soldiery on the prisoners taken in the progress of the murderous contest between fellow-citizens. The conduct of the people, however, was noble, brave, and humane. The barricades were defended with such judgment, fortitude, and contempt of death, that a brave, well-disciplined, and well-organized army of between twenty and twenty-five thousand, aided by bombs, grenades, and shrapnel shells, could not succeed in taking more of a few them.

About four o'clock in the afternoon, after the fighting had commenced, the King saw good to speak his last word, to put an end to the conflict. The royal proclamation, signed by Minister Bodelschwingh, was placarded on the corners of the streets. It said that the King would withdraw the military, provided the people would first destroy all their barricades. Once more all was to be by royal grace, nothing by popular right. The King wished, it appears, to quiet his conscience by this last offer of reconciliation. But the confidence of the people in him was gone.

On the evening of the same day, Mr. Von Widde arrived from Westphalia, and, without delaying to change his clothes, all covered with the dust of travel, he hurried at once to the palace, to give the King a true account, if not an agreeable one, of the condition of that province. As he closed his narrative with the words that "it had affected him painfully, on his arrival in Berlin to hear the voice of the Fatherland speaking through a son to its children," some of the high-class officers, standing near, laughed con-temptuously. Mr. Von Widde rebuked them with energy for this indecorous behaviour, as also a civil functionary for an insulting speech in relation to the General Diet, in which Mr. V. had been one of the champions of the opposition. The King endeavoured to calm this alteration by inviting Mr. V. to supper, but etiquette, and the regard due a royal invitation, equaled in ordinary times to a command, were forgotten in these eventful hours. The Westphalia lord lacerately refused the invitation, and left the palace.

The King "supped that evening with guests," while the thunder of the cannon, the cry of the combatants, and the moans of the wounded, filled his capital! After six o'clock, the military strength of the Government was reinforced by several battalions of infantry from Halle; and before seven, a short pause in the combat took place.

The details and results of the fighting in the streets are known to the world; nor are they so interesting as the secret history of what occurred during the eventful night, when the very heart of the palace. In one account of this we follow the statements which appear to bear with the most intrinsic evidence of truth. Vinche's effort to break through the wall which the Camerlengo had erected around the deceived King, had failed; but the King to this description of the opposition, said, "I am the King of Prussia." The present joined in the song, carried away by the power of the melody, and the melancholy notes mounted up to heaven, "as if it bore there the answer wrung from the soul of the King to the dread arraignment."

At the close of the hymn, the King retired to the Queen, having sustained a humiliation never before experienced by a sovereign.

From this moment, the King of Prussia was a King by the grace of the people.

"Old Falstaff" had fallen (as he fell seven months later) General Prittwitz, the pride of the aristocracy, commanded, "Fire!"—the death signal, not of the Revolution, but of the old system of Government and law.

The battle continued, almost without interruption, through the night. Early on the morning of the 19th, a proclamation, written by the King himself during the night, appeared. This document, the most remarkable in the history of Prussia, was in the following terms:

"TO MY DEAR BROTHERS.

"In my present condition of to-day, you have received a token of the faithful disposition of your King towards you and toward the entire German Fatherland. The shouts of applause, with which you have given a hearty cheer to the King, and the hearty response of the school boys, consisting chiefly of strangers who have come to conceal themselves from all the searches made for them, have misrepresented this circumstance, in order to further their own wicked plans, and fill the heads of many of my loyal and courageous soldiers with fear and alarm. I have been determined that the square should be cleared by the cavalry, advancing in a walk, and without unsheathing their swords. 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